and marine hospitals to the government of the ate States, but never the property in them. We suffering of that error at this moment, but I never shall softer of it again. That ordinance does the presence to them, with the condition a two-thirds of the Legislature, or the pedpic in a, shall require their surrender, their delivery compile compiled with. I move that it be resulted to the committee on the Slaveholding States.

Tam told so.

I am told so.

I am told so.

I he read the ordinance introduced into Convention by Mr. Bartow, to excluding gof the matter. He said are did not know ot this ordinance had been peased, but he seen before the Convention.

The Alabama ordinance I read myself, and it

It had been before the Convention.

Runty—The Alabama ordinance I read myself, and it beat the property out and out. The Georgia or imance I also, and my impression is that it did the same thing-that is immaterial. The question for us to decide is her or not we will do so. I say no. We will hold roperty in these forts, and only surrender the postant of the upon the condition that, a they are demanded, they shall be restored to our wiston.

OURDIN-Mr. President, the only object I had in a to show that Georgia stands on a proper foot-re this Convention. The right to repeal that or-is distinctly held by the Convention for the

ADAMS—I think the whole discussion about the is premature. We are not in possession of all of , and had better wait until we obtain Fort Sunter, as this did not occur to the gentieman who intro-We cannot give what we have not.
ion was then taken and the ordinance passes

## APPROACHING CIVIL WAR.

ve Naval and Hilkary Bovements-Immediate Departure of Vessels of War and Steam Transports for the Gulf-Fort Pickens to be Reinforced-The Excitement in Town.

m Washington, which startle the community with atenings of coming war, there are active signs of pre-tion in our midst which indicate that a grave crisis at hand, At Governor's Island, Forts Hamilton and Lased, and military men of all grades and of all arms e on the qui vive as to the point to be first chosen for arder the first alarm of the toosin which call them to conflict with their breth rtion in eed. The first duty of the soldier is to obey. n all governments this principle must at all hazards be paintained, and the daily routine of the soldier's life imrecess this necessity upon him. But in a country like s, where the government must depend to a great exupon the popularity of the cause which demands a ourse to arms, enlistments will only be in proportion

icy of the administration in the present distracted sion in numbers and activity at the spots in this city. Under other circumstances counteers could be had to swell the ranks of hough labor is scarce, and large numbers o are going about idie, it will not be so easy reginat the men of the Southern confederacy. At the va ous rendezvous the officers in command deny that the crui ing ervice has received any impesus through or ders from Washington: but, nevertheless, an unwonted otivity evidently prevails.

arms. Manosuvres and evolutions are the order of the day, and the drum corps and buglers may be seen and heard any morning practising on the sunny side of the island. Large supplies of ammunition and other war material have for some time past been taken from the island and placed on boar! the vessels now gruising off Pensacola, intended for the relief of Fort Pickens. As yet those supplies have not reached their tended destination, and there is little probability that they ever will without a struggle. The fact of Fort Sumter being no longer tenable leaves a large force at the disposal of the secessionists, and already divisions of this force have arrived at Fiorida, while other divisions are daily expected there. Fort Pickens is therefore the supnow under arms in the forts in our harbor, and who ar bourly expecting the order to start. From thence, then hope of all men. North and South, that the catastrophe will be averted, and that neither section will lose "one drop blood on this hot trial."

The soldiers at Fort Hamilton were paid off on Wednesday last, preparatory to receiving marching orders, and befores who had but a few days before obtained leave of sheence are hurrying back and reporting themselves at

At Fort Lafayette additional troops have arrived, but not to make a permanent stay. Within the walls the greatest excitement prevails, and a feverish anxiety to know upon what point the troops will be concentrated. rding to military usage, bay, oats and stores of every description for embarkation. Companies C and F. Thurs ent of infantry, have received orders to be ready at ment's notice to embark destination not stated. The first move will be on board the Powhatan, which is tak ies for the subsistence of the troops.

The Harriet Lane (United States revenue cutter), with plement of soldiers and marines, sailed from Quarantine vesterday morning, but returned to the city

The number of troops concentrated at the different sta sappe s and miners who arrived here a few days ago ernor's taland, 1,100; at Bedice's Island, 270; at Fort Hamilton, 203; at Fort Lafayette 199; at the Brooklyn Navy Yard 886. Total, 2 658. The most active prepa ations are being made for their removal, as will be seen from the report under the head of naval preparations an

NAVAL PREPARATIONS. The bustle and animation which have prevailed in the Brooklyn Navy Yard for the last few days, consequent on the getting ready of the steam sloop of war Powhstan for see reached their mimination vesterday. From an early hour in the morning until six o'clock the dock where this vessel was lying was littered with stores of various winds, while bullock and horse carts were arriving every few minutes with more. Among the miscellanes articles necessary for a seagoing versel of war not the least significant were a large number of square boxes, the marks on which indicated that each contained an 11 inch shell; a pile of considerable extent, made up of grape shot and caonister; and sundry packages of guspowder, indicative of the fact that, if fighting is to be done, the Pownstan is prepared therefor with the most formidable of the vessel was an ox wagon, containing a quantity of

oug roll, as it was shouldered at a stalworth son of Neptune, in scholder, as yard after yard gon and progressed up the purse of Theodore Hock's magnified, or, more ap out. Astern was another es, together with a large appeared to be the percers. These gentleme running to and ooking to the performance of the multitudinous array o articles necessary to the outfit and ng war vessel were placed on board ers and other workmen

cessel had completed their

or two ago, al

a man of war, and which are intended for the Powhatan. Yerter'ay, in view of the efforts being made to get the vessel out into the stream preparatory to her departure. the activity in this department was increased. As the as a piece of wood work was misshed, the paint. foliowed the carpenter, paint pot in haed, and laid a coat of paint on immediately, for there was no time to be lost, and as each boat was completed it was rolled out of the house and placed in a convenient position to be taken on board

In view of the cloudy aspect of affairs in the South, and ne Smail speck of war in St. Domingo, great interest i manifested in these proceedings, and consequently the Navy Yard was filled with visiters pesterday. The Powand drew a large growd, who, in spice of the blustering of a high wind and the clouds of dust that filled the at mosphere, continued to gaze for hours on the active preparations that were being made for what certainly looked like a confirmation of the warlike rumors that become intensified within the last day or two. Among the visiters were a few ladies, and occasionally a carriag tion would be driven into the ward, draw up in front o the Powhatan, remain there a few minutes, and the

The Powhatan is a first class side wheel steam sloop or long eleven inch pivot Dahlgren, the food for which, it being taken on board yesterday, as already sed. She is 2,415 tons burthen, and was built Scaport in 1850. She arrived here from Vera Cruz on the days, was placed alongside the dock in the Navy Yard Orders were subsequently issued, it will be remembered to place her out of commission, and to transfer her crew for the present on board the receiving ship North Carolina; but the order had been scarcely received when t was countermanded, and the Powhatan was ordered by the Department at Washington to be governed for sea immediately. It has not yet transpired o a certainty whither she is going, but it is pretty saf to say that the Florida coast, and not St. Dom ingo, is her ame officers would go out in her that arrived from Ver Cruz, but it has since been ascertained that there will be even on board. Captain Mercer, however, retains the command. The officers, the most of whom will continue

Captain—Semuel Mercer.

Livutenants—John Ruttedge, Egbert Thompson, Thomas
C. Harris, Walter W. Queen, George Brown and Phillip

For cher.

Surgeon—Joseph Wilson, Jr.

Passed Assistant Surgeon—James Laws.

Paymate—George W. Charko

hief Enginer—Harman Newell.

First Lieutenan of Marines—Iames Wiley.

Midshipmen—George Dewey, Joshua Bishop, M. S.

Suyvesant and Charles W. Read.

Beatsachus—F. McLoud

Guener—Bernard Duycker.

Sailmaker—Jacob Stephens.

Engineer—First Assistants, Willam J. Landin and

Satimaker—Jacob Stephens.

Engineer—First Assistants, William J. Lamdin and
James F. Lamein; Second Assistants, J. McEimell and
John Purdy; third assistants, William H. Gladding, E.
Laws and H. C. McIlvain. Among the other articles of destruction taken on board

will be landed at some place where required. The boats having been all heisted in, the Powhata hauled out into the stream at six o'clock, and will leave

THE BOANOKE. that was constructed a few years ago, when they ex-cited the admiration of the naval men of Europe, from their beautiful proportions, the solidity of their co tion, and the formidable nature of their armaments They comprise the Niagara, Roanoke, Colorado, Merri mac, Minnesota and Wabash; and although some of them have not realized all that was expected, they are a de whatever may be the errors in their construction will be avoided in future, so that their successors will proba bly as far excel them as they do the olden time vess The Roanoke is a forty gun screw frigate, of 3,400 ton burthen, and was built in Gosport in the year 1855. For months past she has been undergoing in the dry dock, though, contrary that have been aftest from time time, no orders have been received to get her ready for sea. The work on her has so far progressed that all the lower parts of her hull have been completed and made perfectly taut, while her upper works are fast approa ing completion, and in two or three days' time she be taken out of dock, and be completed with ordinary despaich, unless orders be received-and they may be looked for at any moment—to fit her for sea imme-diately, in which event, with the immense appliances at hand in the yard, a very few days will put her in seagoing trim. The several decks of this vessel were strewn with the debris of carpenters' of the repairs she has undergone, and which are still in to protect her from the weather, still remains, but will be removed as soon as it becomes necessary to take in

THE WARREN Like the sister ship Roanoke, the Wabash is a screw frigate of forty guns; she is of 3,200 tons burthen, and was built at Philadelphia in 1855. She is lying alorgaide the quay, nearly opposite the North lina, and at right angles with the Roanoke. this latter vessel, she is covered over from stem repairs in the upper part of her hull and her interio for several months past. Up to within about a week ago, and for a considerable period before that, the visiter to the yard would have his ears assailed with an almost in fernal din, which, on examination, he could find proceeded rem one of the shiphouses opposite where the Wabash a lying. The noise was caused by a number of tightening the rivets of the water tanks belonging to this vessel. This jor has been completed, and the tanks, to a large number have been removed by oxen to the open air close to the ship, ready to be taken on board. This, it must be confessed, has rather a seagoing appearance, although, like the Rouncke, the Wabash has not yet—at the time of writing-been made the subject of any special order There is no knowing, however, what a minute may bring forth: and, in spite of the characteristic reticence of the orders may be received at any moment for the com missioning and fitting out of these splendid vessels. Such too, is the impression of most of the visiters to the yard who will not believe that the movements there, which are evident to the most careless observer, are not closely connected with the events that are transpiring in the South, and the deliberations that are continually taking place in the Cabinet. A very few days will now solve th great national problem.

THE PERRY is a six gun sailing brig-of-war, of two hundred and eighty tone burthen. She was built at Gosport in 1843, and has been for some time past laid up in ordinary. Orders were recently received from Washington to fit her out for sea, with the view of putting her in commission; but the work had been scarcely commenced when the order was countermanded and the work stayed. It is expected, however, that on the departure of the Powhatan orders will be transmitted to resume the fitting out of the Perry. in which event eight or ten days, or even less time, baste is called for, will suffice to put her in seagoing con-

THE BAVANNAIL This vessel is a sailing sloop of war of twenty four guns and 1,726 tone burthen, and was built at Brooklyn in 1842. She is lying up in ordinary, and no orders have

been received respecting her.

THE POTOMAC. This is one of the olden time sailing frigates, which are now passing out of use. She is, however, capable of being put in condition to be a formidable antagonist. The Potomac was built at Washington in 1821, and has consequently arrived at the venerable age of forty years. She is a fifty gun ship, of 1,736 tons burthen. No orders have been received respecting her, and it is doubtful whether she will be ordered to sea yet a while,

THE COAST GUARD FLERP, RIC. In addition to these vessels there is a little forest of masts belonging to about fifteen schooners, attached to gency be made useful as tenders, &c. There are also a few old vessels-of-war rotting in the docks, which, as they never can be of any use at sea, need not be particular

els that are out of commission are, of course without officers and crows. Some of the latter have been paid off and discharged, while others were placed on d the North Carolina, and thence drafted on board other ships. At present there is a great paucity of seathe receiving ship, in consequ of frequent drafts from here; and, in the event of men

being wanted for the Roanoke, the Wabush, or the other In speaking of the armament of the Roanske, Wabas and other vessels, it is not protended that the with. Altera may be made in this purticular, when the arming of the versils become sthe subject for imme diate consideration and the a corpment of them with the most improved modern ordnance way be regarded as a

We here appex a tabular statement of the naval pre parations designed for operations in the South. Commer dore Pendergust, a Southern man, has been detached from the commend of the Home squadron, and Can. Stringham has been substituted in his place. The vessels percufte named are either in commission or under orders, and all

of them will be ready for active service within one week

П	Name. Capta	LÉ/B	-6
	Steam frigate Roancke		
а	Steam frigate Minnesota G. J. V.	an Brunt	
я	Stram frigate Wabash	*******	
8	Steam frigate Merrimac	********	
a	Frigate Fab pe	lams	33
а	Sloop of war CumberlandJohn M	arrton	
e.	Sicop-of-war St. Louis C H. F	00*	
3	Steam sloop Brooklyn W. S. V	Falker	
æ	Steam sloop Mississi pt		
а	Steam sloop Mississi pt S. Mere	er	
	Steam sloop Pawnee S. C. R.	owan	
8	Steam sloop Pocabentas S. F. H		
4	Steam 8'00p Wyandot		300
Д	Steam sloop Mohawk Lieuten	ant Strong	
3	Steam sloop Crusager Lieuter		
1	Brig Perry		80
3	Brig Dorphm		
	Cutter Harriet Lane John F	annoe	2
3	Steamer Water Witch		
1		The second second	200

immense fleet. It is presumed however, that it will remust not be supposed, however, that any of this force would be available for land demonstrations of any characgurs of the several ships

THE STEAM TROOP TRANSPORTS. RE ATLANTIC AND ILLINOIS CHARTERED BY THE UNITED STATES—PROVISIONS, CEMENT, LUMBER AND IRON ON BOARD—RUMORS AND FACTS ABOUT

We received information, which we deemed reliable esterday morning that the United States governmen ad chartered the steamers Ariel, of Vanterbilt's line, and Baltic, belonging to the North Atlantic Steamshi Company, for the transportation of troops and supplies to ome destination unknown. During the day Rumor, with her thousand tongues, told the same story with a thou send variations; and if one could believe the re ports current in the streets, the Daniel Webster Illinois the Ariel, the Adriatic (now in Europe) the Baltic, the Ocean Queen and the Vanderbit had ments the government stock went down. The afternoon papers went further and the rumors fared we so, for by this time the vessels had been parchased by the United States, and were to be transformed into man of war-

ne doubt, but maxifestly difficult of accomplishment in the limited time (about a day and a half) allowed. At the Custom House as "cleared for Brazon, Texas, with government stores." and this gave authenticity to the various rumors. By this time, however, our reporter had investigated the matters, and visited the various steamers named, with the exception of the Adriatic, which being somewhere in Europe, had evidently ne been a subject of any of the sells perpetrated by govern

A KNOW NOTHING.

Our reporter first visited the office of the Pacific Mail eamship, and inquired for the gentleman who had charge of the affairs of the North Atlantic Company The gentleman to whom we were referred was a tall, flo looking personage, got upgin the English style, and be-tween him and the reporter the following conversation

"Is the Baltic chartered now " "No. sir !! REPORTER—I am a reporter, &c.; have been informed. c. So you know whether the United States has char-

red any of your steamers? GESTIEMAN-I don't know, sir. If it were so, I wouldn't

ernment chartered steamers, it wouldn't have the thing talked about. It might make another Star of the West affair.

R.—Precisely. Where are your steamers lying?

G.—Pool of Canal street, North river.

R.—Can I see them and go on board?

G.—You can see them if you go there, and can go on board if they'll let you, I suppose. There's always some

R.—Cannot you give me a pass to make the going on

board as certain as the seeing.

G.—No. (after a pause.) I say no, because we never gives passes under the circumstances. That is to say, the steamers are laid up and you couldn't see anything of

WHERE IGNORANCE IS BLISS.

In one of Jerry Bryant's stories be says that he saw "No admittante," and came to the door, went in; and, upon the same principle, having been informed that we couldn't we having been informed that we couldn't go on board the steamers, and that there was nothing for us to see, immediately started for Canal atrest and the Company's pier. A dispositing view of a gentleman so much resembling our interlocator at the office that, in spire of the dust, we kept our eyes upon him, and serversed that he rhould walk so fast upon so warm a day, first greeted us. the pier, No. 41 runs along way out into the river, and upon either side of it lies the Baltic and the Atlantic. Carts and drays, loaded with all series of goods, kept passing in at the pier gate, and, astoclahed at seeing so much sotivity about steamers laid up and not chartered, we followed the carts and entered the shed. Boxes, barrels and buodles overywhere about Piles of mattresses, heaps of lumber, bales of sunny bags crowded together hap based. Loa's the shed. Boxes, barrels and hundles everywhere about Piles of maturesses, hears of lumber, bales of gumpy bags crowded together hap hasard. Loa's of all sorts of articles arriving. Coopers busy at strengthening barrels for being jammed in the hold. Workmen running about and working like bees. Bustle, confusion bard labor all around. Two cost barges lying alongside the Atlantic and pouring their leads into the recemer as fast as borses and men could fill, hold and empty the buckets. For a vessel which was not charter to go anywhere, and which was laid up for the summer, the preparations were certainly extraordinary.

is a large, finely furnished, side wheel steamer, of the first class. She was built by W. H. Brown, in 1849; her ourthen nearly three thousand tons; her draft shoo twenty one feet. She has three decks: is propelled by twenty-one reet. She has torce decay; is proposed by the side-lever engine, and will carry, comfortably over five hundred passengers, under ordinary cit cumstances, but could transport for any reasonable distance—as: from this port to Trans—atless two thousan troops, with their provisions and accourtements. He dimensions are—length, two bundred and eighty sit feet; breadth of heam fifty-six feet; depth, thirty-tw feet. She is in excellent order and ready for instant service.

feet. She is in excellent order and ready for instant service.

The gentlen an who gave us these particulars about the vessel appeared like one having authority, and we accedingly inquired with what the Atlantic was leading. "Look around you," was the reply; "with everything." With everything, since enough. There were bags and harrels of potatoes, haps f cabbages, boxes of salt, harrels of floor, blacuit, mackerel and ship stores; boxes of heef, plank, justs and timber of every kind; bars of iron, mattresses, iea, liquors bread, and nearly two bunited barrels of cement. "Does she sail soon?" we asked. "She sails to me frow, str." "Where for?" "Ahl that's what none of on must know. I tell you, sir, the government is ging to commething. Do you see those barrels of cement."

what none of us must know. I tell you, sir, the government is gittg to comething. Do you see those barrels of cement?"

Upon inquiring whether we would be allowed on board we were referred to an ther gentlemen, in quest of whom we wert to the office, over the dock to the oral barges, and finally up the sele of the Atlantic. We never saw the gentlemen who was as useful to us and as impersonal as Mrs. Harris to Savy Gamp, but having got on braid we didn't care to search for him any forther. Sailors and longtheremen were working like stunted glants getting the coal in, hotsing the attent upon and lowering barrels and hoxes unto the boilt. The coaks were polishing up their utensils and porting a bright fare upon their part of the business. The engineers were busy in their received the first were lighted and the steam getting up howeything gave extended of a burried and specify departure, but eathing teld, whither and for what purposes, the clear ance says for Brazz, interence adds to cuttley the Luited States troops from fexus to New York. In that case the provisions are for the support of the two yes, the mattresses for them to rest upon, the lumber to make them temporary bedsteans. But why the tron bars and the cement? Rumospays that toops are to be go on board off Governo's laked, and that wine one of the southern for its is to be reinfected and provisioned. Rumospays that toops are to be go on board eff Governo's laked, and that wine one of the southern for its is to be reinfected and provisioned. Rumospays that toops are to be go on board and the committed and support of the twest affair? At any rate there is no attempt at concealment as to the fact of the vessel's loading. Although no more people wire about than upon any ordinary occasion, there might have been a crowd, for all any one seemed it one of the fact of the vessel's loading. Although no more people wire about than upon any ordinary consistent there might have been a crowd, for all any one seemed to care. The gates were open, you could enter, lesk a

OTHER VESSELS. There is nothing whatever to justify the rumors in re gard to any of the other steamers named above except the Illinois. The Baltic is at the same dock with the Atlantic, but is not loading, and has no one on board. In regard to the Plinois, she was advertised by Comm Funderbilt to leave at noon to day for Havre; but late in the afternoon—such in the urgency of the government twas announced that the would be withdrawn for the

row with sealed orders—probably for Fort Pickens. The I line's is already loaded and provisioned, and is uly

any for sea. The Vanderbilt lies at her dock, pier No. 3 North river, The Vander bilt lies at her dock, pier No. 3 North river, and is being painted outside, preparatory to her depatrate for Europe. An inspection of her developed nothing which looked like an approaching departure or the conveyance of troy. The Ocean Queen is at pier No. 46, at the foot of King street. Eviently she is not going at the foot of Eventh street, East river. A troop of rigged children, torturing a fieble minded equiae in a vac. at lot oppeate the pier, was the only housile demonstration in the vicuity. There was no bustle first activity thereabouts. One or two ship painters, indefinity sucering black lead upon the bow of the Ariel, were the only persons near the steamers.

The Arise the and Hilmons are going somewhere with provisions and possibly, troops. That is the result of the investigation.

THE VERY LATEST.

Preparations for War at the North and the South.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Confederate States Ready for Hostilities.

Probab'e Surrender of Forts Sumter and Pickens in Case of Attack.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT AT CHARLESTON.

The Policy of the Federal Government Towards the South.

THE RIVAL CONFEDERACIES PREPARING FOR WAR.

MERTING OF THE CABINET.

The first regular Cabinet meeting convened to-day at noon, and continued in session for three hours. Southern affairs exclusively occupied its attention. Lieutena Gilman's report of the condition of matters at Pensacola and Fort Pickens was the principal subject under con-

The fatture of the government to obtain any information from Fort Pickens was the subject of great surprise Force were entertained that a conflict had ensued, in consequence of the landing of supplies, and that telegraphic communicati n ad been cut off

Un to a late hour there are no reports from Fort Pick ens, and the government is exceedingly anxious to hear

It was noticed this morning that an unusual number of official telegraphic despatches were sent over from the war and Navy Departments to the President. ARARM OF THE WASHINGTONIANS

The excitement that prevails here among all classes in consequence of the war prospect is indescribable. The radical republicans are in high giee at the display of administration vigor, and walk about with an air of defiance. The Washingtonians all look exceedingly sober.

POLICY OF THE ADMINISTRATION. The country is on the brink of civil war. Lamentable though this consummation may be, its imminence can po

longer be denied. The knot that has been twing since last November, and that the highest statesmanship of the nation falled to disentangle, will be out by the sword A Western Congressman, who has satisfied himself as to the purposes of the administration by an interview with the President wi hin the last twenty four hours, remarked to day that "Blood would be spilled in less than ten days." The unmistakeable symptoms of an impening strife render it but too probable that his eril pro pheay will be verified But although the inauguration of fratricidal conflict is now evidently inevitable, it would be injustice to charge the doleful calamity to the federal administration. It does not mean engage in any aggressive demonstrations. Its men of war are not put in fighting trim, and its troops are not collected in large bodies for a war subjugation. It simply means to discharge its constitutional duties. It tack, all the Southern forts still in its possession excepting Fort Sumter, which it is ready to abandon in order to avoid useless bloodshed. It will use all the resources at it command to collect the revenue. If the revolutionary powers of the South shall interfere with this discharge of duties which the laws of the land impose upon its federal minis ters, the interference will be repelled, and then the confict will come. But the administration will not strike the first blow. The shot that will open the bloody drame of civil strife will have to be fired on the side of the revo lutionists, and not on that of the lawful protectors of the federal authority.

The doings of the administration since the beginning of this week were studiously sought to be kept in the dark, but not only its actual purport of the naval and army movements has been definitely ascertained, but something has also leaked out in regard to the Cabinet proceedings. It is known that Mr. Seward advocates an adherence to the former pus sive attitude, but that he found his colleagues unanimously advocating a vigorous response to the appeal of the commander of the naval forces in the bay of Pensacola for additional supplies of men and provisions, which demand, together with the representations of the necessity of some action in regard to the collection of the revenue, formed the immediate occasion for the consent for the present armament. Postmaster General Blair was foremost in urging the adoption of energetic

measures.
THE WAR PRESSURE ON THE PRESIDENT.

Since an attack upon Forts Sumter and Pickens has become probable, the President has received a number of telegraphic exhortations from leading politicians in all parts of the country, urging him not to surrender anything, and offering to volunteer in undertaking reinforce ments. An enterprising Yankee offered to supply Major anderson with men and provisions for five thousand oilars on ten days' notice. A prominent Bell man of Cinciprati telegraphed to a Western Congress man to tell the President not to budge an inchthat to yield anything was to yield everything, and that a million of Northern men would apring to areas should the Southern forts be attacked. The despaich was handed to the President this morning by a member of the Cabinet. These appeals are said to exercise a constderable stiffening influence.

the President is now said to be fully emarcipated from the mert influences of the Secretary of State, and to lend his ear mostly to Blair and Chase. Frank P. Blair talked some backbone into Old Abe one day this week, after his outspoken, unsparing ashion. He told him plainly that peaceable secession, or separation, was an impossibility, and that the success of the republican administration depended on the fulfillment of the assurances held out in the inaugusal. He is said to have done anything but minced words in his allusions to the views of the Fremier upon the secession question.

REPORTS FROM MONTGOMERY. Despatches received here to-day from Montgomery and arieston, indicate that the Confederate government to ready for any emergency, and fully and emply prepared ever assailed. General Resuregard says he has no few of their ability to repel all invasion.

THE PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

The government is exerting all its power and energy in all its departments to carry out the policy decided upon towards the secoded States. That they are of the most determined and extraordinary character is clearly evident from the movements that are in progress; but the impression is that they have waited too long. The Confederate government is in better condition to day, for defence and active operations on land, than is the Washington government.

The fact that the administration intend Fort Pickens has reached Pensacola ere this, and when the attempt is made it will be resisted to the death.

Several members of the Cabinet have expressed as prehensions that Fort Pickens would be immediately at acked, and that the squadron now collecting would appear in Peneacola bay too late to be of real service. It s expected to be upon the scene of action in about ten days.

Governor Ourtin, of Pennsylvania, besides being closet d with the President an hour, has had an interview to day with Secretary Cameron and General Scott, and at eleven ciclock to night had a private interview with one of General Scott's confidential officers. What is up? There is no doubt that Pennsylvania will be put upon a war footing immediately. Haseachusetta has six thousand six hundred and seven

ty men, all equipped and ready to march at twelve hours notice. Among them are two flying artillery batterios, Imost as expert in drill as the best regulars, and several dragoon and cavalry corps, not surpassed in efficiency by any in the volunteer militia in the United States. The infantry corps are well drilled.

New York State is pledged to furnish ten thousand me at forty-eight hours' notice, and other States in proportion. Illinois and other Western States are begging to he called into the field. We have lively times before us. STEAMER PAWNER ORDERED TO SEA.

Extraordinary efforts have been making all day at the Navy Yard here to put the steamer Pawnee in condition to leave here to morrow morning, under scaled orders. AN WAYOU TROM FORT SENTER.

Lieutenant Talbot, with despatches from Fort Sumter, i expected to errive here in the morning. The opinion is that he comes to inform the government that his supplies are cut off, that he must evacuate the fort from ne cessity, and to learn at what post he shall report with his command. It is undoubtedly true that the secondonists are anxious to get Major Anderson out of Fort Sumter, for the purpose of despatching a portion of the troops now at Charleston to Pensacola.

REPORTS FROM PORT PICKENS

Lieut Gilman, after testifying to day before the Court of Inquiry in the case of Commodore Armstrong, who surrendered the Pensacola Navy Yard, had an interview with the Secretary of War and Gen. Stott, and left this afternoop for Pensacola

It is believed in high administration circles that th Brooklyn has ere this landed supplies at the fort, and some interpret the silence of the telegraph wires as evidence of an attack from the secession forces. This news is hourly expected.

Capt. Slemmer has kept the government here advised of his condition, and frequently told them, within the last month, that he could not hold out much longer without men and supplies. Yet the administration did nothing. It is believed here, from information just received, that should an attempt now be made to relaforce Capt. Slem mer, he will consider it his duty, under existing circum stances to haul down his flag and surrender at once. being satisfied that it would be useless to attempt to resist the overwhelming forces surrounding him on al sides. He pever will consent now, it is said, to sacrifice his little band, but will throw the entire respon on the administration. They have been aware of his critical condition for more than a month, and of the ex tracedinary efforts in progress by the Confederate govern ment to surround the fort with fortifications and batte. ries of the largest description. It would be a most wanton sacrifice of human life for him now to attempt to resist them. Whenever an attack is made it will certainly be taken.

The same state of things exists in regard to Fort tumter. The officers in command of these two forts will it is believed here by military men, surrende whenever an attack is made. By this course they will avoid the shedding of blood at these points at least

OFINION OF JOHN MINOR BOTH There is a large delegation of Virginians here, beader

by John Miner Botts. They have come for the purpose of ascertaining something respecting the movem in progress by the administration towards the Confede rate States. Botts is of opinion, from the best informa ton he can obtain, that the administration does not in tend war. He says that, even in the event of hostilities Virginia will still refuse to join the Southern confederacy. Mr. Botts also save that the secession feeling is steadily gaining ground, and that unless the demands of the Old Deminion upon the North be complied with, she will fol low, scoper or later, in the wake of the cotton States. He called on the President, and advised him to withdraw

Major Anderson from Fort Sumter, and not to disturb the present status of the other Southern forts. His counsels probably come too late. THE PRESIDENT'S LEVES POSTFONED. The regular levee this evening was not held, on account

of the pressure of public business.

RECRUITING FOR THE SOUTHERN ARMY. An officer of artillery in the South Carolina forces ar ived here yesterday, and is engaged in recruiting soldier. to fight against their country. The men thus enlisted are n t sent beyond Richmond, Va., who o a strong force now exists, which is daily being strengthened from among the floating adventurers and fillbusters of Northern

DALL FOR AN EXTRA PRINTON OF CONCRESS. There will be an extraordinary session of Congress in

THE DISTRIBUTION OF THE OFFICES. Washington was evacuated to-day by the departure of

about one hundred Pennsylvanians and New Yorkers, who learned from the White Pouse that the appointments for those two States would not be considered for one o

Office seekers are much distressed at the present ab sorption of most of the President's time by the coost ration of political matters. About two hundred made their appearance at the White House this morning, bu nly about a dozen of the most prominent were admitted. Senator Harris, of New York, had a flare up with the President before leaving, and bade him farewell for

Congressman Kellogg is said to have had quite a seen with the President about some appointments be desired. THE CALIFORNIA, NEW YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA APPOINTMENTS The Cauforn's appointments will be finished in a fer

The New York appointments will then be considered and made, which, it is believed, will occupy nearly all of next week, so that the Fennsylvania appointments, which will be subsequently made, cannot be effected until week It is confidently asserted to night that Schultz is an

pointed Marshal of New York, in order that Rynders may removed from his present positioe. Although th other New York appointments will not be mute for a week, it is said that Wakeman is settled up in as Surrey Dennison as Naval Officer, D. D. C. Marshall as Navy Agent, and R. M. Blatchford as Sch. Prosumes

Gov. Curtin and Mr. McClure, of Pennsylvania, both had ong interviews with the President to-day. Mr. McClure oft for Harrisburg this afternoon, and Governor Curtin

goes to-morrow morning.

A vast exodus of Philadelphians took place this after. neon in consequence of the postponement of the consideration of their appointments until next week. Some wag telegraphed to the city of Brotherly Love what purported to be a complete list of city appointments agreed upon in to-day's Cabinet meeting, but the sell was detected before any mischief was done. Interested parties vainly busied themselves all the afternoon to discover the author.

THE BOSTON APPOINTMENTS The Beaten appointments have been left to a number of country representatives, who prove a ore "/" to her republican interests than did her Boston Senator, who ignored her altogether. Mr. Summer has consented to the country programme for Surveyor, simply because he could not help himself. His first choice for that office was G. B. Weston, of Cape Cod. The delegation determined to give the Surveyorship to C A. Phelps, who was defeated for Postmaster by Mr. Sumner, who endorse I

The Ma ssachusetts representatives have determined upon the following recommendation to the Prestlent for the remaining offices, except Navy Agent:-For Treasurer, Ezra Lincoln, of Boston; for Surveyor, Charles A. Phelps, of Boston; for Marchal, John S. Koyes, of Concord; for United States Attorney, R. H. Dana, Jr., of Cambridge. The office of Navy Agent was not acted upon, because Mr. Lawrence, of Maine, is the candidate, and is here figuring with the President for the place; an the delegation, with the exception of one or two, had not pluck enough to declare openly for Mr. Thompson, of Boston, who holds as good an endorsement from all the been produced.

APPOINTMENTS D. W. Cheesman has been appointed Assistant Treasurer

at San Francisco.

James G. Zalen, Postmuster at Hudson.

Nebemiah D. Speery, Postmaster at New Haven. Ed. Prentiss, Collector at New London.
Thos. H. Trainer, Marshal for the Eastern District of

Chas. S. Loring, a Chief Engineer in the Navy

THE LAND OFFICES IN THE NEW TERRITO The Interior Department has under conideration the subject of the organization of the land offices in the new Territories of Dacotah, Colorado and Newada.

THE CHILE MISSION. Henry T. Blow, a prominent merchant and republican leader of St. Louis, will doubtlessly be appointed Minister to Chile. His appointment is solicited by Mr. Bates and the two Blairs.

APPOINTMENT POR FLORIDA. Mr. Boynton, of Missouri, has been appointed United States Attorney for Florida.

THE CTAH GOVERNORSHIT B. D. Harris, of Vermont, will be Governor of Utah should be desire the position

IMPENDING REVOLUTION IN VIRGINIA.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1861.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was called to-night at half-past ten, to give a hearing to a Select Committee from the Virginia State Convention. The committee arrived here to night, and it is believed that they not only laid before the Cabinet the exact state of affairs in Vircinia, where there exists a strong revolutionary feeling. but they bring a letter from Letcher, expressing a hone that the administration will take some prompt action to stay the tide of revolution and restore fraternal feeling in all the States.

A private letter from Governor Letcher to a gentleman in this city, explaining the sad state of affairs in Virginia, was shown to the President yesterday.

With reference to the recent threat of the secess of Virginia to seize certain guns belonging to the United States, Secretary Cameron addressed a letter to Governor Letcher, informing him that as the United States needs money more than guns, and as Virginia seems to want gons more than money, she could have the guns in question if she would pay for them.

> THE GOVERNMENT LOAN WASHINGTON, April 5, 1861.

It is understood that the Secretary of the freesury wil receive offers for Treasury notes, redeemable in two years, for the balance of the loan not taken under the last notice. Another has been made for two millions at an e'ghth per centum premium

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1961.
The Cabinet were in session to day for several hours It was the first of the regular meetings since the agree ment to hold them Tuesdays and Fridays without a cal of the Propident. Mr. Seward submitted his laster to several of the new Ministers, which absorbed the at-

tention of the Cabinet for a time inistration as any indication of the policy to be adopt ed in relation to the Peruvian difficulty. If the policy of the late administration is not fully carried out, it w be because the soundness of the position is doubtful, but because of a wish not to assume new responsibilities this time. The Peruvian claims will be insisted upon.

It is not true that the Southern Commissioners have taken a bouse in Washington. It is well understo the length of their sojourn here will be dependent on cir-

Senator Negmith, of Oregon, leaves here to-morrow

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, April 5, 1861. A terrible moment is evidently at hand. The news from Washington and New York to night corroborates the general impression, that within twenty-four hours war will be upon us.

Every man has been ordered on duty, and the utn activity prevails. The State is prepared for any emer-The highest officials say the present state of things can

not last but a short time longer. The excitement throughout is intense, and everything wears a warlike aspect.

THE SOUTHERN CONSTITUTION. CHARLESTON, April 5, 1961.

The final vote took place in the Convention to day on the adoption of the permanent constitution of the South Convention is 172, of whom 146 voted for and sixteen against the constitution. Ten were absent. There is nothing new as to Fort Sumter or other mat-

INTERESTING FROM NEW ORLEANS, PEN-SAOLA AND TEXAS.

Naw ORLEANS, April 4, 1861. A second company of Zouaves, numbering 100 men, left this city this evening to join the battalion of Zouave before Fort Pickers

It is reported here that the United States steam sloop of war Brooklyn arrived off Pensacola harbor on the 31st ult , from Key West. Atvices from Indianola state that the United States

teamer Mohawk, and the steamers Star of the West and Empire City were lying outside of Pass Cavallo bar, waiting the arrival of the federal troops from Brazo to tear sport them to New York.

The steamer Fashion has been chartered by the federal government to transport the troops from Indianola to Pass Cava lo bar. Ten companies are expected to arrive shortly

More sensation despatches from Washington to-day state that President Davis had ordered General Beaure gard to stop Major Anderson's supplies and cut off all communication with him, and place Fort Sumter in a state of siege. If such was the fact we would receive immediate intelligence from Montgomery and Charleston. It is quizzical for Washington quidnuncs to tell of pro-

oredings at Charleston.

The political excitement in New York to-day is represented as intense, and a collision is believed to be

The Cabinet at Montgomery believe no belligerent sters will be resorted to, while the Confederate States are being put on complete war foeting. No slarm is

Advices from Jamaica to the 23d ult. state Prince sifred met a royal reception at Earbados, Preparations are making to give him a magnificent ball at Jamaica